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1918
Indian
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Machinery Dept.
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No 17230.

號八月八年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1918.

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Applicants will be required to produce
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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds—3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds—17,597,590
Sinking Fund Account—128,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,456
Life and Annuity—2,141,593
Branches—387,226
Revenue Marine Department—478,940
Other Receipts—25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SEEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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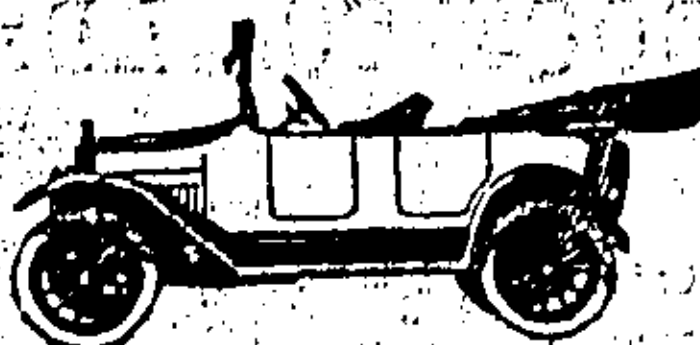
TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.60 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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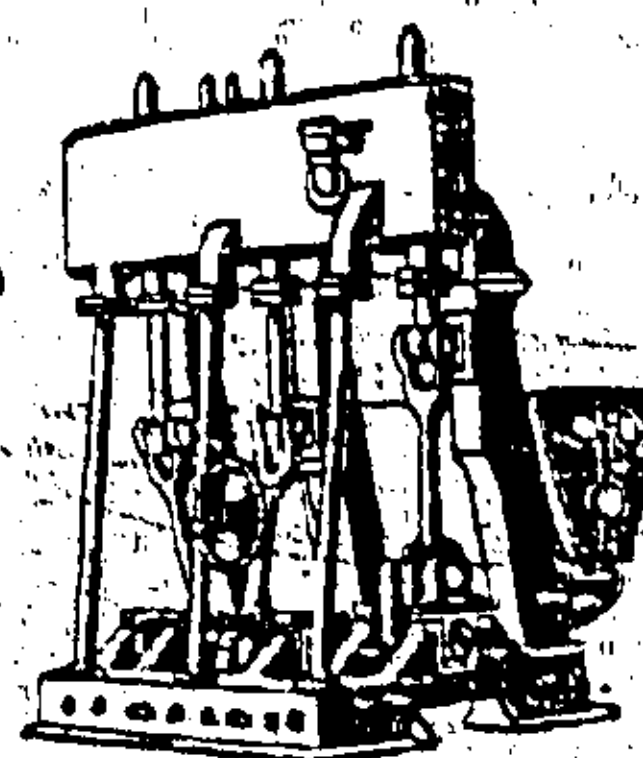
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ICE-HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
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Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrition than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

**HONOUR FOR GENERALISSIMO
FOCH.**
APPOINTED FIELD-MARSHAL
OF FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 7.
Generalissimo Foch has been ap-
pointed a Field-Marshal of France
and awarded the Military Medal.

THE BATTLE-FRONT.

**GERMAN RESISTANCE
INCREASING.**

Paris, Aug. 6.
The resistance of the Germans on
the banks of the Aisne and Vesle is
increasing. They fight fiercely be-
fore going back. In the Rheims
sector a heavy artillery duel has
continued for hours, with machine-
guns also very active. In the region
of Saint Thierry, near Rheims, the
Germans were caught under a heavy
fire from French guns just when
they were concentrating, and they
dispersed rapidly. On the Aisne,
around Montdidier, their retirement
is proceeding slowly. The French
have reached the line between Mont-
didier and Amiens, almost on its
entire length, and occupy all the
hills dominating the Aisne Valley.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

GERMAN ANXIETY

Berne, Aug. 6.
The Czech-Slovaks in Russia are
causing increasing anxiety to the
German Press.
The Post of August 2nd says the
people who, after four years, recom-
mence the war, are idealists animated
with a conviction that they are fight-
ing for a national ideal. This ex-
plains the forces of attraction exer-
cised by them. Japan is furnishing
them with arms and ammunition,
and the United States is helping
them by intervening in North Russia.
It is high time, concludes the paper,
that the situation should be cleared
up.

ROMANIA'S BAD WHEAT HARVEST.

Amsterdam, Aug. 7.
The correspondent of the *Nachrich-
ten Zeitung* in Berlin writes that the
wheat harvest in Rumania is a bad
one, and Germany cannot, there-
fore, rely upon supplies from
Rumania.

FRENCH CROP PROSPECTS.

Paris, Aug. 6.
Official reports on French crop
prospects are satisfactory, wheat
being represented by the figure 72
against 61 in 1917.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ATTEMPTED ENEMY AIR-RAID.

AN AIRSHIP BROUGHT DOWN.

London, Aug. 6.
Thousands of visitors at an East
Coast resort saw the Zeppelins on the
sky-line and a fleet of aeroplanes ascend-
ing, whereupon the airships turned
northwards and endeavoured to evade
their pursuers in smoke-clouds. An
hour later the raiders' gun-fire was heard
nearly a 100 miles from where the chase
began and a great flame was observed
ascending.
It has been reported for some time
that Germany was designing more
powerful Zeppelins capable of reaching
greater altitudes, but it is believed that
the aeroplanes climb higher than the
Zeppelins, therefore they need favouring
mists if they hope to escape.

London, Aug. 7.
The Admiralty states that five enemy
airships attempted to cross the coast on
the night of the 5th. They were
attacked by the Navy. Three of the
airships were engaged. One was shot
down in flames 40 miles from the coast
while another was damaged, but prob-
ably succeeded in reaching its base.

GERMAN RETREAT ON THE AVRE. ENEMY'S OBJECT EXPLAINED.

London, Aug. 5.
Reuters' Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing at 7 o'clock
on Sunday evening says—
Our patrols keep in contact with the
enemy retreating from positions on the
left of the Avre. The object of the
German move seems to be to strengthen
the line which the enemy line made
across the Avre, possibly in pursuance
of a general policy of shortening the
front and concentrating men in the
withdrawal on the Aisne, but it is
probable also that the enemy has found
his positions on the banks of the Avre
too costly to hold since the French
attack, which captured the line of
heights on the left bank overlooking
the valley, had 1,800 prisoners.

ENEMY PREPARING AN OFFENSIVE.

EXPOSED TO FRENCH FIRE FROM ALL SIDES.

London, Aug. 6.
French experts emphasize the badness
of the position of the Germans on the
plateau with the Vesle in front of them
and the Aisne behind. They are exposed
to French fire from all points and often
enfiladed, while all the four crossings of
the Aisne between Fismes and Rheims,
namely at Villers, Maizi, Pontavert and
Berry-au-Bac, are under the fire of
French guns and aeroplanes.
The opinion is expressed that the
enemy is preparing an offensive in order
to relieve the Allied pressure.

GENERAL MANGIN EULOGISES HIS BRITISH TROOPS.

LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR VICTORY GAINED.

Paris, Aug. 6.
General Mangin, in a most inspiring
Order of the Day, warmly eulogises the
English and Scottish troops in the
Marne battle especially their storming
of the Ourcq-Aisne watershed.
He says they arrived when the battle
was at its fiercest, but in conjunction
with the French, they fought a superior
number of the enemy's best Divisions
foot by foot, notwithstanding bitter
counter-attacks. He declares the
British were responsible in large
measure for the victory gained.

FRENCH MAINTAIN POSITIONS.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO THROW THEM BACK FAIL.

London, Aug. 6.
A French communiqué states—
North of Montdidier we reached the
Aisne between Braches and Moriel.
An enemy *coup-de-main* south-east of
Montdidier broke down completely and
we took prisoners.
On the Vesle front we maintained our
positions at several points on the north
bank of the river, despite all the enemy
attempts to throw us back.

London, Aug. 6.
A French communiqué states—
There is artillery activity east of
Soissons and on the Vesle.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, Aug. 6.
A wireless German official report
states—
The Wurtembergers stormed the
foremost English lines astride the Bray-
Corbie road and took 100 prisoners.
The enemy strongly attacked in the
Vesle section on both sides of Braines.
We ejected him from small sections
of the wood on the north bank, into
which he had penetrated. We took
several hundred prisoners.

AN INTREPID FRENCH AVIATOR'S BAG.

Paris, Aug. 6.
Lieutenant Foch has now brought
down 95 enemy aeroplanes, of which 66
are officially recognized.

LONG-RANGE SHELLING OF PARIS RESUMED.

Paris, Aug. 6.
The long-range bombardment of Paris
was resumed this morning.
It is noteworthy that the long-range
bombardment has been suspended since
the 15th of last month.

Paris, Aug. 7.
The long-range bombardment con-
tinues.

(Continued on Page 6.)

BOOKBINDING

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
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Agents.
PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Coles used
Bentley's
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Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),
on
FRIDAY,
the 9th August, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at No. 7, Humphrey's Building,
Kowloon.
THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc.
therein contained.
Comprising: Stained Teakwood Dining Room Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Bedroom Suite, Stained Teakwood, White Enamelled, Twin Bedsteads, (Hair Mattresses), etc., etc., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.
Carpet, Rugs, Electric Fittings and Fans.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918. 642

TO LET
FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at The Peak for a year. Four Bedrooms, Five Bathrooms, Grass Tennis Court.
Apply—**E. POTTEI,**
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, July 26, 1918. 624

TO LET
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 603


TO LET.
COMMODOUS and Centrally situated NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street.
Also, in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shumeeen, British Consulate.
For rent and further particulars apply to:
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
84, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, July 18, 1918. 592

TO LET.
A GODOWN—Central District
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 28, 1918. 623

TO LET
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
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Hongkong, July 28, 1918. 623

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
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Capital Paid up ... 22,500,000
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Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINHEI, KAMITAMADA, BIBAI and OTUBARI COAL MINES.
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Every kind of Footwear
MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
A purely Vegetable Sweetened
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Beware of Imitations.
PLANT PAKRO SEEDTAPE
FOR
BETTER GARDENS.
NO THINNING OUT
JUST PLANT THE TAPE.
GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
Prices, \$1.25 and \$2.25

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WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
Prices, \$1.25 and \$2.25

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.
INDIAN POLICE CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY.
At the Magistrate's, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the Indian constable B14 was charged with neglecting his duty on the occasion of the murder of Sergeant Glendinning at Tai O on July 17th.
Mr. T. H. King (acting D.S.P.) prosecuted, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the defendant.
The Indian Inspector of Police gave evidence as to the instruction given to recruits, and an Indian Sergeant Major gave evidence that he had instructed accused, among others, in regard to the station guard. The first duty of the guard was to challenge anyone who came to the station; if no reply was received the guard was entitled to fire; he should blow his whistle and call to the Police in the station to turn out. They had to give immediate warning if anything occurred.
Sergeant Perkins, who gave evidence, stated that when he arrived at Tai O, he noticed an Indian dressed in uniform and carrying a carbine, but was unable to identify him. He thought the constable was waiting for him. There were other Indians as well. At his request they followed him to the station.
Mr. Shenton—I should be fair in stating that your presence undoubtedly restored confidence.—Witness: I think so.
Do you think it would be fair to say that had there been another white man at this station a great portion of the tragedy would not have occurred?—I do not think it fair to say that.
Mr. Shenton—I say that, and defendant will also say that. All the Indians wanted was someone to lead them.—The Indians, as far as I understand, ran away. If there had been another white man he, too, would have been shot.
Yes, he might or might not have been, but the Indians rendered assistance!—Yes.
The magistrate remarked that he did not think those questions relevant, but Mr. Shenton submitted that they were in view of the attitude he meant to adopt in this case.
Mr. Shenton (to witness)—May I ask you whether Tai O is not regarded as the most dangerous station in the place?—Yes.
From piracy?—Yes, because it is near Chinese waters.
And an out-post of this Colony?—Yes.
The Sergeant Interpreter deposed that B14 (the constable who shot Sergeant Glendinning), though under a charge of larceny, slept in a room where he had access to rifles. Witness gave instructions to the accused to watch the station at the time of the tragedy and to shoot B14 if he came out, and accused promised to do so.
Mr. King went into the witness box and was examined by Mr. Shenton. He expressed the opinion that the accused had broken every rule on the conduct of a policeman. Witness stated that when the constable found the superior officers had run away, it was his duty to take independent action in the matter.
Mr. Shenton—If he saw his superior officer on the hillside, was he justified in going up and reporting to him?
Mr. King: That depends on what the other man was doing at the time.
Supposing he saw the superior officer run away?—Then the responsibility rests on him.
What responsibility?—His duty at his post. In the absence of any superior officer he should remain at his post.
Supposing he tries to find the superior officer to take certain action and if he cannot find him, what should he do?—If he thinks he can get into communication with his superior officer he may be justified in following him. On the other hand, if he cannot, he must remain and act on his own responsibility. Certain rules were laid down for certain cases. If defendant heard a shot fired he must satisfy himself from where it came, as it was his duty; or find out who fired the shot; whether it was an unlawful shot or an accident. If he did not see the shot or could not explain it he was to report immediately to his superior officer as intelligibly as possible.
The hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

JAPANESE SHIPPING.
EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT ON THE PACIFIC.
The Tokyo Correspondent of "The Times" in a recent communication to that journal, observes:—The prospective abandonment to the Japanese of the Pacific carrying trade, so far as America is concerned, by the withdrawal of all available shipping for use on the Atlantic still further extends the bright prospects of Japanese shipping. Japan is in a fair way to monopolise the carrying trade of the Pacific, and particularly in that crowded zone the Japanese call the "South Seas" (Nanyo Yumi), i.e., the Straits, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, etc. He continues:—
An idea of the latest developments in Japanese shipping can be obtained from the information from authoritative sources which has reached me. Next month (May) the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will start a direct service from Calcutta to New York, calling at Colombo and South African ports. There are several reasons, however, for making a Japanese port the starting point (one being convenience of ship inspection), and as a long-pending question between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the British India Steam Navigation Company has been amicably settled, and in consequence the Calcutta-Java route handed over to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the company have immediately opened a Kobe-Java-Calcutta line. In order, therefore, to secure a Japanese ship inspection, Kobe will be the port of departure for the new Calcutta-New York line. On the homeward trips South African ports will be omitted.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has long considered the opening of a service between Singapore and the ports of the Dutch East Indies and Malay Peninsula. Government approval having been obtained for this, the following plan is now being put into effect:—
Service between Singapore and Bangkok, Pontianak, and Batavia.
Service from Calcutta to Batavia via Rangoon, and to Samarang and Sourabaya if considered necessary.
Service from Singapore to Deli and Palembang (Sumatra) via Port Swettenham and Penang.
For the present, on these lines two 2,000-ton vessels, two 3,000-ton vessels and one or two 500-ton vessels, respectively, will maintain a service twice a month.
The Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, which has developed a large shipping business, has a line between Singapore and San Francisco. Eight steamers are on this route, aggregating 21,500 tons.
The Taiyo Kaima Kaisha (Ocean Transport Company), another of the war creations, has established a triangle service between Japan, North America, and India.
The long-drawn-out negotiations between Japan and the United States for the exchange of ships for steel are about to be finally settled. Japan is turning over 150,000 tons of shipping between ten and thirty years of age, all of which will not be transferred until September, when charters expire, and in return will receive 100,000 tons of steel.
Only Japan's capacity to build ships will limit the expansion that is bound to take place in the Japanese mercantile marine—the opportunity is unique, and the Government and the shipowners, the dockyard and steelwork companies realise it.
The national shipbuilding capacity is put at 700,000 tons a year, and under the stimulus of war the number of yards has increased since 1914 from six to ten, each capable of turning out large modern steamers and 12 or 15 smaller yards, to no fewer than 120 of all classes, and each individual yard striving to turn out ships of steel. The American embargo on the export of steel crystallised, as nothing else could, the determination of Japanese manufacturers to overcome the serious shortage of one of the chief necessities of expanding industry. In 1917 the capacity of Japanese steelworks increased 35 per cent. over the previous year, the output being 675,000 tons against 500,000 tons. An increased production of pig-iron, the increase of furnaces, in all the leading works, and widespread interest and activity in the scientific aspect of steel production, in research work, all testify to the keen recognition of national needs and determination to make the country as far as possible independent of outside supplies.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
Prices, \$1.25 and \$2.25

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THE CASE OF THE WOMAN WHO FEELS DEPRESSED.
The Way to a Brighter Outlook.
There comes a time in every woman's life when some of her attractiveness wanes, and she grows faded, tired and listless. It may be but a passing weariness—she is run down, below par, headachy, and disinclined for action; or perhaps middle-age is at hand or she is really ill. However this may be, in the majority of cases, the direct cause of her depression is the need of more blood and better blood. She may have become anemic, or her blood may need purification by a new healthy supply. It is a great mistake to regard anemia as a chronic disease, requiring a long time for its correction. With proper care and the right blood-making medicine, Dr. Williams' pink pills, anemia can be overcome, for these pills actually provide a bountiful supply of fresh, healthy blood. From the beginning the good influence of Dr. Williams' pink pills is felt. If pains and aches arising from blood troubles affect you, lose no time in seeking the remedy which goes to the root of the trouble and will restore your vitality and well-being.
You can improve your health and spirits, and gain strength also by starting a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to-day. Any druggist can supply you, or send \$1.00 for a bottle (30 for 5) to the China Office of Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Seebuen Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.
Ladies should address a postcard to the above, asking for a free copy of the helpful handbook "Pink Pills."

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CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.
The following is the subscription list to date:—
Acknowledged to July 31st, 1918.
Sums received:—
Bank interest on Current Account to June 30th 3.00
M.N.S. Sub. August 5.00
Kowloon Customs Staff, per Mr. G. A. Albert, Sub. May, June and July 40.00
M.S. 40.00
"Dorington" Bridge 4.00
Mr. Medice's "Bridge" 5.00
Mr. F. G. Hecke, Whampoa, Sub. August 20.00
Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 13:—
The Oil Kings 34.00
H.P.W. 15.00
G.A.P. F.G. at \$10.00 30.00
P.A.W. G.E.S. J.Mell. B.S.N. S.W. N.S.M. J.B. C.M.B. C.H.F.H. S.G.S. G.S.A. E.L.T. at \$5.00 60.00
A.O.L. G.M.S. at \$10.00 6.00
W.B. F.W.F. R.A.W. W.N. E.M.F. A.D.G. C.H.D. H.L.N. C.H.R. R.J.R. T.R. R.A.W. J.D. F.F.O. J.E.G. G. D.B. K.B.R. M.B. W.M.M. G.A.M. F.M.H. F.S.T. E.G.N. G.M.L. at \$2.00 48.00
T.C.N. E.L.N. E.M. at \$1.00 6.00
..... \$28,806.55
Spended to July 31st, 1918 \$28,160.13
Since expended:—
3,000 cigarettes sent to Miss Innes, Matilda Hospital: 17,500 cigarettes for 25th Bn. Mid-dlesex Regiment, Mount Austin Barracks: 20,000 cigarettes sent to Major T. G. Laves, 4,100,000 cigarettes sent to the troops at the Front 402.87
Balance in hand \$ 179.49
W. A. DOWLEY,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1918.
Copies of several acknowledgments received from the Front have been forwarded to us showing how greatly these gifts are appreciated.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.
The following complaint is from a London journal:—
Paper is scarce, but the scarcity does not seem to affect one class of books—the publications of archaeological and other learned societies. Before us are several recently issued volumes dealing with social and legal antiquities. They are printed on the best of paper and give one the impression that the things that matter most are not those of the Great War but forgotten details of family history, disputed pedigrees and local customs of many centuries ago.
German peasants are being invited by the German Government to emigrate to the Crimea and settle on uncultivated land.
Two prominent members of the New Zealand Labour party have been sentenced to six months imprisonment, and another to three months, for sedition.

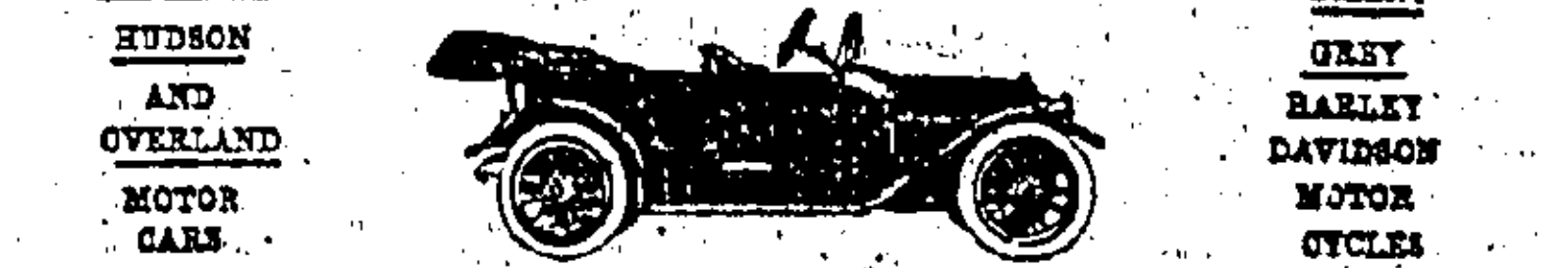
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INTIMATIONS
BLUE BIRD
CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS
ICE CREAM PARLOUR.
HOT and COLD DRINKS
DEALERS IN
Gimbal's and Orange Blossom
American Chocolates
Assorted Fancy Cakes
Address:
201 Post Office Building,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.
大減價
永安有限公司
SALE NOW ON
Great Reductions
FOR 15 DAYS ONLY
From 27th July to 10th August, 1918.
At 207-225 Des Voeux Road and
106-113 Connaught Road,
HONGKONG.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
ALKALIES
JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING
AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 76% solid. In iron drums each containing about 700 lbs.
ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)
No. 1 quality: Fine white powder) 98% Ammonium Chloride.
No. 2 quality: Fine white powder) 93% Ammonium Chloride.
ENGLISH SODA ASH 98% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.
ENGLISH SULPHATE OF SODA 17% T.V. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.
Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.
SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS,
32, Des Voeux Road West, Hongkong.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 456.
Shipyards: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

H. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

JOHNNIE WALKER
Who will be a better knave? Who can fill a coward's grave? Who has been a slave? Let him turn and face the day.
Lay the proud, haughty lord, I want him in every day. I'll be in every day. Let us do or die!
JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label," 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label," 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label," 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.
Agents General, CALBECK MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, Ltd., Scotch Whisky Distillers, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
the 13th August, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Comprising:—
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Towels, Single and Double Plain and Embroidered Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 8, 1918.

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TUESDAY,
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TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS-MOUNTED AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electric-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Russ Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.
Also
"Oliver" Typewriter, Piano, by The Robinson Piano Co., Baths, Perambulator, Sewing Machine, Bicycles (Lady's and Gent's), new.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 8, 1918.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

The Junk "Yacht" "FLORA".
Good accommodation with all accessories, including lavatory, ice chest, bunk, lockers, etc., etc.
Also
ONE MOTOR YACHT
(built 1917).
Length..... 25 feet
Beam..... 8 "
Draft..... 3 "
Two Cylinder 8 h.p. "Caille" motor.
Complete with sails and accessories.
Further particulars, and inspecting orders may be had from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 8, 1918.

KODAKS and FILMS, PLATES and PAPER, DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,
25, Des Vaux Road Central.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1918.

DECLINE IN GERMAN MORALE.

This success of the Allies in rolling back the German tide a second time from the Marne to the Vesle, to be continued possibly to the Aisne, has evidently had a very demoralizing effect on the German army. Several indications of it are noted in recent cables from the battle-front, and we have it reflected in the columns of the German press in articles which survey the general position of Germany. When we are told that the German Minister of War in a speech in the Bavarian Diet has talked of the necessity for punishing ruthlessly the "disseminators of wild rumours regarding the army leaders and the food situation," we have good evidence of the existence of grave discontent among the German public with the general position. The great battle of the past three weeks must have brought conviction to the mind of the average German that the comforting assurances of their military leaders are delusions. The notion that the Kaiser's armies can destroy those of his adversaries has to be abandoned. That is the first step towards recognizing defeat, for until that object of the German War Lords can be achieved there is no possibility of any improvement in the serious economic conditions which prevail in Germany. The "peace" treaties, concluded, with Russia and Rumania have brought Germany herself no material benefit, and but temporary relief from anxiety. Expectations of receiving adequate food supplies from these countries have been disappointed. Conditions in Russia do not yet afford such security to the peasant as to induce him to settle down to the pursuit of his agricultural avocations as he did before the war, and the reports of famine conditions in many parts of Russia go to show that Russia has need herself of the yields of her greatly diminished cornfields. From Rumania too comes the news that the crop prospects are bad, and consequently the enemy countries who have imposed upon her a tyrannical peace have little to hope for from that quarter. An investigation of the economic conditions of the enemy countries undertaken by the American Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labour produced statistics which go to show that Turkey is starving; and that while Germany and Austria are not starving "they are having a very hard struggle to feed themselves." According to the announcement made by the Bureau, the investigation, which was a long and careful one, shows that Germany has failed by a wide margin to live up to her reputation for efficiency in her attempts at food administration, having been obliged to reverse her policies in an effort to remedy in part the disastrous results of official blunders. "It shows conclusively that the civil populations of Germany and Austria are suffering permanent physical deterioration from lack of proper food, that the death rate from tuberculosis is rapidly increasing, that growing boys

and girls are not getting half the nourishment they should have, and that manual labourers are being underfed to about the same extent." The Bavarian Minister of War has described the preservation of a persevering will among the German people as the principal task of the fifth year of the war. Of course, it is, and a very difficult task it is likely to prove in Germany's case, for the final triumph of the Allies is now as certain as the rising of the sun. Given a repetition of the experiences of the last three weeks neither the German army nor the German people behind it will feel inclined to persevere with a war which can result in nothing for Germany but the wholesale massacre of her growing manhood. A German victory now is inaccessible by any unprejudiced student of the war.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We learn that the land slips on the Canton-Kowloon Railway have now been repaired and through service will be resumed to-morrow.

One fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever was reported in the colony yesterday: also one fatal case of diphtheria and one of enteric fever.

In the Municipal elections at Vladivostok the Bolsheviks polled 54 votes out of 101. The majority gives the right to nominate the mayor.

The total number of accidents reported on the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company's line for the month of June is 310. Fifty-three passengers were injured in these mishaps, 29 employees and 17 other persons.

One of the best films ever shown in the Cinema Theatres is "The Daughter of the Gods," which will be screened at the Hongkong Theatre on Saturday next. The film measures 10,500 feet in ten reels. The magnificence of this picture may be judged by the splendid photographs exhibited at the entrance of the theatre. The film itself cost over a million dollars. It will be run until next Tuesday.

The water returned to the Colony shows that on August 1st the water in storage amounted to 1,328.51 millions of gallons as compared with 1,279.09 million gallons on the same date last year. Since the last year we have had nearly 19 inches of rain, so that the water in storage must have enormously increased since the date of the return. At Kowloon on the 1st inst. the water in storage was exactly the same amount as on the same date last year.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. David Wood reached Liverpool safely on the 3rd inst.

Mr. F. C. Greatrex has been transferred from Hakodate to be Acting British Consul at Dairen. Mr. H. G. Parlett, the outgoing Consul, goes to the British Embassy in Tokio.

Mr. A. P. Wood has been elected to life membership of the Shanghai Cricket Club. Mr. Wood has been a member of the Club for thirty years and its President for the past thirteen years.

On the occasion of a service at the Cathedral at Shanghai in memory of the late Mr. John Liddell, who died in Japan, the stewards and members of the Hongkong Jockey Club and Mr. T. F. Hough sent wreaths.

Mr. A. Ross, outgoing Manager of the Dairen Agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for nearly five years (which, by the way, is considered as much longer than usual for any official of the Bank to remain in charge of a Manchurian branch, the average length of tenure being three years), has left Dairen for his new post at Estavia (Java), where the Bank maintains one of its most important branches, for which promotion our hearty congratulations are due to him. —*Manchuria Daily News*.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

Teething children have more or less diarrhea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then continue to feed the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE CONSCRIPTION ORDINANCE.

TO-DAY'S APPEALS.

The Appeal Tribunal held its third sitting, this morning, in the Council Chamber, at 9.30. His Excellency the Governor presiding. There were also present H.E. Major-General Ventris, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Sir Paul Chuter, C.M.G. (members of the Executive Council), and Messrs. H. E. Pollock, K.C., N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., C. E. P. Hay (Assessors). The cases dealt with were appeals on behalf of Mr. Kennedy of the Mercantile Bank, Mr. M. M. Maas of the Asiatic Petroleum Company and my appeal by the Proper Military Authority against the decision of exemption given by the Tribunal in the case of Mr. G. G. Wood, of Messrs. Leigh and Orange.

THE MERCANTILE BANK.

His Excellency the Governor said the Appeal Tribunal had considered very carefully Mr. Champkin's further letter but it did not add anything fresh to the evidence given before the Tribunal. He understood from that letter, that application for instructions had been made to the Bank's London office who stated that they could not send a man and that they had instructed Mr. Champkin to appeal for exemption for Mr. Kennedy. It had also been pointed out to Mr. Jenkins, in connection with the provision of a substitute, that the Bank was not prepared to accept a stranger. Mr. Champkin:—A stranger to my business, of course.

His Excellency said he would like to point out one fact, and it was a very important bearing on the case, that he suggested, the last time Mr. Champkin was before the Tribunal, that the Bank might take Mr. Dowbiggin and the excuse given was that it was very undesirable and impossible to take an exchange broker into the Bank. The greatest exchange bank in the world, perhaps—the Hongkong Bank—had taken Mr. Dowbiggin, and he was an extremely efficient man, so His Excellency was informed.

Mr. Champkin replied that he did not say it was impossible to take an exchange broker into a bank. He said it was extremely undesirable that an exchange broker should obtain a knowledge of the inner working of the Bank. He believed that Mr. Dowbiggin, in his capacity as assistant, could not obtain that knowledge of the Hongkong Bank's working, as he would if he were the only assistant in the Mercantile Bank. Had Mr. Dowbiggin come to the Mercantile Bank he would have full knowledge of everything that went on.

His Excellency said it was impressed upon his mind that had Mr. Champkin been really desirous of releasing Mr. Kennedy and of doing the best he could, he would have overcome his objections, which were really not weighty.

Mr. Champkin said it was not quite fair to suggest that he was not entirely desirous of releasing Mr. Kennedy. His Excellency almost suggested that he (Mr. Champkin) did not want to assist the Tribunal. He was desirous of assisting the Tribunal. He was there to explain the difficulty—the impossibility, of what His Excellency suggested, and he was not there to hamper the work of the Tribunal.

His Excellency proceeded to state that there were available, when Mr. Champkin was last before the Tribunal, two Cadet officers, and Mr. Champkin did not take any steps to see if he could get them. He had looked through the duties of Mr. Kennedy and he saw that he had to have a knowledge of the signatures of people signing cheques. How many signatures were there?

Mr. Champkin said he could not give the number but he mentioned that the current account balances made a very large sum.

His Excellency said the Bank had a book containing the autograph signatures of its clients. It would not be a very difficult matter for a man to pick up a knowledge of those signatures. Another point was that Mr. Kennedy was in charge of Inward Bills. Was there any great difference in the complexity of Inward Bills and Outward Bills?

Mr. Champkin said he would think not. A man who could deal with Outward Bills should be very capable with Inward Bills.

His Excellency mentioned that one of the Cadet officers who went to the Hongkong Bank had understood a man for seven days only and was now in charge of the Outward Bills. Mr. Champkin:—In a Bank?

Mr. Pollock said he understood the Governor's statement was not correct. Mr. Stabb said the man was in charge of Bills Payable. His Excellency said that anyhow he understood the man was rendering very valuable services and he did not see why similar assistance could not be adopted by the Mercantile Bank.

Mr. Champkin said that Mr. Stabb had already stated in the Tribunal, in effect, that he is in accord with the views expressed; that substitution was possible to a limited extent. He did not think his Bank could be conducted if any further men were taken away and yet it was suggested that all his men should be taken from him. His Excellency told him what the Hongkong Bank had done but His Excellency did not apply that principle to the Mercantile Bank. His Excellency said the businesses were very different in volume. He would like to ask what would be done if a host of angels descended and Mr. Kennedy was waited to Heaven. Would the Bank close?

Mr. Champkin said that he had definite instructions from his London Office, in the event of anything of that kind happening, to cease his exchange business and confine himself to local business and thereby run the Bank at a loss.

His Excellency said, if it was not an important question, how many hours did Mr. Champkin work each day?

Mr. Champkin said he reached the Bank at 9.30 a.m. and left at 5.30 p.m. His Excellency asked whether that meant assiduous work?

Mr. Champkin replied that there were, of course, days in the life of every exchange banker when he might put up a board on the door "I shall be back in an hour," but as a general rule he was well occupied. It was not necessary to remind His Excellency that there were certain Ordinances that imposed an obligation upon a banker to do a certain work. A banker is under a legal obligation to give notice the same day as to cheques refused. Also cheques had to be cleared and other work. He could hardly believe that his brother bankers would listen to him very sympathetically when he told them that the Tribunal had taken away his only man. They would not accept that as an excuse.

His Excellency said the Tribunal, of course, consisted of business men, and they had apparently come to the conclusion that Mr. Champkin and Mr. Stabb, with assistance such as might be obtained in the Colony, ought to be able to keep up the work of the Bank. There were several very good men on the Substitution List, and there were men coming here who had had experience in exchange banking.

Mr. Pollock asked whether His Excellency was speaking of a man militarily employed. He thought it was absurd to suggest that any banker should take a man for spare time work. His Excellency asked whether Mr. Champkin had taken any steps, before the Middlesexmen went away, to find out if there were any men in that Regiment qualified as banking clerks?

Mr. Champkin replied that he did not consider himself called upon to do that. His Excellency said he took the trouble to find out that there was a man who had banking experience in England for six years.

Mr. Champkin asked whether the Military Authorities were prepared to release such a man for service in the Bank.

His Excellency said he was afraid not. Mr. Champkin asked whether there was a member of the Tribunal who would see if he knew that his account was being dealt with in a perfunctory manner by a man who did not know the signatures. "Think of the risks involved," said Mr. Champkin. His Excellency replied he would have no hesitation in the matter himself in trusting such a bank in such circumstances.

Mr. Champkin pointed out that His Excellency's signature was well known. His Excellency replied that he would venture to say that he would learn all the signatures of the Bank in two days. Mr. Champkin did not reply.

The Tribunal then considered its decision. On resuming, His Excellency said that the Tribunal decided to grant Mr. Kennedy exemption for three months and the Appeal Council was not prepared to interfere with that decision. Mr. Champkin was aware, of course, that at the end of that three months he could go back to the Tribunal and if they refused total exemption or whatever decision they came to, he could appeal to the Council.

Mr. Champkin asked whether, under the Military Service Ordinance, his appeal was not an appeal from the decision of the original Tribunal. His Excellency replied that he had given the decision of the Council.

Mr. Pollock said he thought it should be noted that the Assessors in addition to some of the members of the Executive Council were in favour of Mr. Kennedy's total exemption. His Excellency said that Mr. Pollock made a like statement at the last sitting and he would point out that in doing so Mr. Pollock had committed a breach of etiquette. The votes of the Council were not made public.

Mr. Pollock: Am I a member of the Executive Council? I do not think I am. His Excellency: The Tribunal does not publish its votes.

Mr. Pollock: I do not think I am out of order. His Excellency: Well, the Press have got it now, so I will not argue the point.

MESSRS. LEIGH AND ORANGE.

The Proper Military Authority, Major Morgan, appeared against the exemption of Mr. G. G. Wood.

Mr. H. W. Looker appeared on behalf of Messrs. Leigh and Orange.

His Excellency said that in order to save time, he would suggest that Mr. Looker confined himself to the points on the question of the indispensability of Mr. Wood. The Council was quite with the firm that a large part of the work that Mr. Wood does is of Imperial importance—the work in connection with the Dock Company and for the Electric Light Company. The point was whether Mr. Wood, individually, was indispensable to the work of Messrs. Leigh and Orange: was he so indispensable that the work could not be done by other firms of engineers, architects and surveyors in the Colony, or perhaps by the Public Works Department?

Mr. Looker asked whether His Excellency referred to Mr. Wood's work as a whole or to two or three particular jobs. His Excellency replied that he referred to the particular work Mr. Wood was engaged upon for the Dock Company. Was Mr. Wood the only person who could do that work?

Mr. Looker then proceeded at considerable length to point out that it was practically impossible for anybody to take over Mr. Wood's work. Mr. Wood was familiar with the details of the contracts involved and to put another man on the work at the present stage would be to court danger.

In reply to the suggestion by His Excellency that Mr. Jaffe might be able to take over the work, Mr. Looker said that Mr. Jaffe was a good man in his particular line, but he thought Mr. Chatham would tell His Excellency that because a man is good at everything pertaining to breakwaters it did not follow that he was good at extending shipbuilding facilities were complying with the Prime Minister's demand for "ships and still more ships," and went into details of figures, etc., in private.

Major Morgan then gave his reasons for appealing against the decision of the Tribunal entering into comparisons as to the staff of Messrs. Leigh and Orange and other firms and also pointing out that Mr. Wood is a very efficient officer.

The Council considered its decision in private, after which His Excellency said that exemption would be granted for three months after which further appeal could be made.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.

Appeal was made against the decision of non-exemption by the Tribunal in the case of Mr. M. M. Maas. Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, appeared on behalf of the firm, Mr. N. L. Watson also being present.

His Excellency said that the Council had read very carefully the extensive memorandum sent in and it was, of course, recognised that the work of the Company, speaking generally, was of Imperial need. He would like Mr. Lewis to address himself to the particular subject of the non-exemption of Mr. Maas, and as to why Mr. Maas was indispensable.

Mr. Lewis proceeded to point out that it appeared from the remarks made at the original Tribunal that the nature of the work done in Hongkong in connection with Imperial interests had not been clearly put before that body. He took it that the Council was aware of the telegram received by His Excellency from the Secretary of State to the effect that the Minister of National Service had asked that the business of the Asiatic Petroleum Company should not be discontinued by taking men for military service.

It appeared from the remarks made by Mr. Sharp that he was not quite aware of the nature of the supplies that were being furnished. It was not merely a matter of bunkering H.M.'s ships. The Company was supplying H.M. Government, with very large quantities of petrol in all theatres of war. In order that the Company might be able to give those supplies, it was necessary that many other things must be done. Mr. Lewis proceeded to show that in order to supply the necessary petrol at a reasonable price the by-products must be advantageously disposed of. Mr. Maas was in charge of that department in Hongkong whence all the Far Eastern agencies were controlled, and he framed the policy of the department. And there was nobody who could take over his work.

In reply to a remark by His Excellency to the effect that it was a very bad policy to have no stand-by for such important work, Mr. Lewis said it was the Company's misfortune. All the men in the other departments were fully occupied and there were no more men available.

Mr. Lewis dealt with the figures in connection with the business, at considerable length, after which the Council considered its decision in private.

Upon resuming, His Excellency said that three months' exemption would be granted Mr. Maas on the strict understanding that the Company made an earnest endeavour to find a substitute in the meantime. That terminated the business.

The women of Uruguay have telegraphed congratulations to British women on securing the Parliamentary vote.

Twenty-six Austrian newspapers published in the Czech language have been prohibited circulation in Hungary.

THE MAGISTRACY.

FORGED TRADE MARK.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with having in his possession for sale a certain quantity of singlets, to which a forged chop had been applied.

The complainant was an office boy of Messrs. Loxley & Co. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared to prosecute.

Mr. Wood wished to know what Mr. Bowley wanted him to do in the case. The defendant had admitted possession and did not dispute having used a false chop.

Mr. Bowley, in reply, said that he would prove that defendant had put a false chop of a "star" on the singlets and that the chop was in his house.

The Magistrate informed defendant that if he elected he could be tried by the Supreme Court. Defendant said that it did not matter where he was tried. He, however, preferred to be tried by his Worship.

Sergeant Murphy stated that he visited defendant's stall on Wednesday and seized the singlets, which bore a forged chop. Defendant, who was arrested by witness, said he bought the singlets from a travelling tailor. A warrant for defendant's arrest had been issued a month ago.

Defendant told the Magistrate that he was a hawker of singlets and had bought them with the trade mark from a travelling tailor.

His Worship pointed out to him that he knew he was using a wrong chop. He enquired of him whether he was willing to give up the singlets, to which defendant assented.

Mr. Bowley asked for a heavy penalty. He did not know whether there were any other singlets bearing the false chop.

The complainant said he visited the place and noticed four or five singlets on defendant's stall. He looked at them and then bought one. On the following day he visited with a Chinese detective the defendant's stall and spoke to him about the chop. The defendant said it was in his house.

His Worship fined him \$30 with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

FORGED GOVERNMENT LABELS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe for being in unlawful possession of 8½ tael of opium and a quantity of forged Government labels.

A Lukong said that, when on duty at the Canton wharf, he arrested defendant on suspicion. On being searched, the opium and labels were found in his possession.

Mr. Taylor, of the Import & Export Department, said that he tested the labels, four of which he found to be genuine and the rest forged.

Mr. A. M. de Silva, assistant manager of the Hongkong Printing Press, said that he received the labels from Mr. Taylor, and on examining them found them to be forged.

Defendant said he received the parcel to be carried to a Canton steamer and was promised 50 cents. Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$800 or two months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and \$200 or three months' hard labour on the second.

A MOTHER SENTENCED.

In Mr. Wolfe's Court a woman was charged, on remand, with assaulting her son with a chopper, causing severe injuries to him.

Sergeant Spear said the boy had been in hospital for a week and had not perfectly recovered. The wound was four inches wide and five inches deep.

Defendant admitted her guilt and said that her son was very wicked and frequently quarrelled with her neighbours.

Mr. Wolfe said the offence was serious and he did not think he would give her the option of a fine. He, therefore, sentenced her to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF REVOLVER.

A passenger on a sampan was arrested this morning with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and 40 cartridges. He was put on his trial before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

Inspector Gordon said that the revolver and cartridges were found concealed in his trousers.

Defendant admitted possession, but said that the revolver and ammunition were given him by a friend in America and he brought them with him to Hongkong.

Mr. Wolfe fined him \$25 or three months' rigorous imprisonment, and prohibited circulation in Hungary.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACK SAVES POST.

LONDON, Aug. 6. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Our counter-attack repulsed an attempted capture of a post to the north-east of Merris.

We took a few prisoners and machine-guns during the night in the Nieppe Forest sector.

There was active, hostile gas-shelling to the north of Villers Bretonneux.

The enemy's artillery was also active at Equeux and to the north of Bethune.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACKS.

The enemy launched a strong local attack by a reserve Division to the south of Morlancon, astride the Bray-Corbis road, capturing our advanced trench lines on a portion of the ground we gained on the night of July 25.

Local fighting continues.

We further advanced our posts in the Peant wood sector on a 2,000 yard front.

There was no air fighting on the 5th.

BRITISH OFFICERS ESCAPE FROM PRISON CAMP.

BY MEANS OF SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 7. Twenty-nine British officers have escaped from Holzminden camp in Hanover. A high reward is offered for their arrest.

A German newspaper states that one, who was recaptured, revealed that the escape was made by a subterranean passage at which the prisoners had worked for nine months.

GERMANS EXHORTED TO HEAVY SACRIFICES.

DISSEMINATORS OF WILD RUMOURS CAUTIONED.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6. The Minister of War in the Bavarian Diet, referring to the stoppage of the offensive, said the principal task of the fifth year of the war was to evoke united and persevering will among the German people to enable them to bear the heaviest sacrifice till peace is obtained.

Therefore, dissemination of wild rumours regarding the Army leaders and the food situation must be ruthlessly punished.

THE "WARILDA."

CAPTAIN AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF W.A.A.C. DROWNED.

LONDON, Aug. 6. Mrs. Violet Long, Deputy Chief Controller of the W.A.A.C., who was drowned in the sinking of the *Warilda*, was an occupant of one of the capsized life-boats.

When in the sea she got entangled in some ropes. Her orderly held her up for a long time by the hair and others came to the rescue, but Mrs. Long suddenly collapsed and sank.

The Captain was drowned through returning to the ship for papers. He was seen struggling in the water, and the first officer unavailingly endeavoured to rescue him.

AMERICAN TANK STEAMER SUNK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. A German submarine sank an American tank steamer 100 miles off the Virginia coast. Thirty survivors have been landed.

BRAZILIAN STEAMER SUBMERGED.

44 MEN MISSING.

MADRID, Aug. 6. The captain and seventeen of the crew of the Brazilian steamer *Macao*, formerly a German vessel, which has been submerged, have landed at Corubion.

Two rafts with 44 men are missing.

THE PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

READ AT AMUSEMENT HALLS.

LONDON, Aug. 6. Mr. Lloyd George's message was read in every theatre, music-hall, cinema and public meeting at 9 o'clock last night and was received with loud cheering and the singing of the National Anthem.

RECRUITING IN INDIA.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

LONDON, Aug. 7. In the House of Commons, Mr. E. S. Montagu (Secretary of State for India) said that this year half-a-million combatants were being raised in India besides numerous non-combatants.

The *June* figures reached the record of 50,000. It was remarkable that the Province from whence there had so far come none or few recruits were now supplying their quota.

Mr. Montagu emphasized that Indian troops were playing the chief part in Mesopotamia, Palestine and East Africa.

THE CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

BIG BATTLE NORTH OF UFA.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 7.

A telegram from Petrograd to Berlin claims that the Soviet troops were victorious at Jaroslavl after a severe battle in which 5,000 counter-revolutionaries were drowned, while fleeing across the Volga. A big battle is proceeding between the Red Guards and Czech-Slovaks north of Ufa.

THE FIGHT FOR JAROSLAV.

The *Rheinische Westfälische* says that the fighting at Jaroslavl ended in favour of the Bolsheviks. It was one of the bloodiest battles of the entire civil war and lasted fifteen days. Jaroslavl changed hands frequently.

During the Social Revolutionaries' occupation hundreds of Bolsheviks were executed and subsequently the Red Guards exacted a fearful revenge and slaughtered over 300, including two Generals.

ANOTHER COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.

A message from Moscow received in Berlin, states that the Council of People's Commissaries has voted 300,000,000 roubles for operations against the Czech-Slovaks.

A counter-revolutionary plot has been discovered at Volodga and forty officers have been arrested.

Mr. Tontzyk has arrived at Petrograd. Cholera in Moscow is increasing.

VON EICHHORN'S SUCCESSOR IN KIEFF.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.

Count Kirchbach, successor to Field-Marshal von Eichhorn, has arrived at Kieff.

MORE GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Moscow Correspondent states that Count Helfferich's appointment is connected with German efforts to secure a rupture between the Soviet Government and the Entente.

ALLIED FORCES LAND AT ARCHANGEL.

GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM BY INHABITANTS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Press Bureau reports that Allied naval and military forces on the 2nd inst., with the active concurrence of the Russian population, landed at Archangel. The inhabitants greeted their arrival with general enthusiasm.

PEACE TREATY BETWEEN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.

A Berlin message says that delegates from Russia and Finland have arrived at the invitation of the German Government to conclude a peace treaty. This will eventually decide whether Russia or Finland owns *Mannar*.

REQUISITIONED DUTCH YACHT.

IMPROVED TERMS OFFERED BY ALLIES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 6.

The British and American Ministers have notified the Foreign Minister offering improved terms in respect of requisitioned vessels lost. The valuation per gross ton ranges from £75 sterling for ships under ten years old to £52.10s. for ships under thirty-nine years. When owners prefer replacement the Governments will pay 10 per cent. interest on the value from the date of loss until replacement.

The Governments will replace tramps in a year and liners in eighteen months after peace is concluded.

THE STATE TRIALS IN FRANCE.

M. MALVY TO BE BANISHED.

PARIS, Aug. 7.

M. Malvy who was charged with communicating to the enemy French military and diplomatic secrets on Jan. 22 last was acquitted on the major charges but was found guilty of misdeemeanor.

LATER.

M. Malvy has been banished from France for five years, without civil degradation.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Silver Market is quiet.

AN influential Welsh society in Ballarat, Australia, recently cabled to Mr. Lloyd George: "God confound your enemies."

Hundreds of roses were showered by American aeroplanes, dropping one by one from the clouds, upon the grave of Major Taffery, the famous American "ace."

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, and Stomach Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(The "China Mail" Service.)

SOUTHERN PROVINCES REQUEST FOREIGN RECOGNITION.

PEKING, Aug. 7.

A telegram requesting the Foreign Powers to recognize the Government of the South-West Provinces has been transmitted by the Consuls to their Ministers in Peking, who, in turn, have transmitted the request to their respective Governments for instructions.

THE TIENSIN CONFERENCE.

PEKING, Aug. 7.

The Premier sent a special delegate to the Conference of Tientsin with a letter stating his willingness to concede the Vice-Presidency to Tso Kwan, on condition that he will take command in the fight against Kwangtung.

The Conference had no objection to the proposal and Tso Kwan will proceed South.

NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENCY REFUSES APPOINTMENT.

PEKING, Aug. 7.

Chu Sai Chong announces that he will not accept the Presidency and will return to his native country before the opening of the new Parliament.

THE PRESIDENT PREPARING TO RETIRE.

PEKING, Aug. 7.

President Feng Kwok Cheng is preparing a Memorandum for submission when he tenders his resignation to the new Parliament; and also a circular letter for the Provinces explaining his attitude.

SOUTH TO BE SUBJUGATED IN THREE MONTHS.

PEKING, Aug. 7.

According to information derived from the Cabinet, it is calculated that the South can be subjugated in three months at an approximate expenditure of \$15,000,000 a month.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE YANGTZE TUCHUNS.

PEKING, Aug. 7.

The Tsuchuns of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hupoh and Hunan have sent a joint telegraphic reply to the Tientsin Conference resolutions.

They state, firstly, that they have no decided opinion regarding the policy to be adopted towards the South, except that if attacked they would counter-attack, but would not start attacking.

Secondly, they would leave to Parliament the election of President and Vice-President of the Republic.

Thirdly, they accept the policy decided by the Government regarding the dispatch of troops to Siberia.

Mr. Pui Foo and Fung Yuk Chong have telegraphed to Wong Jui Yuen saying that the Tientsin Conference was not adequately informed of the conditions at the front when it decided to continue the fighting.

We, who know, think there is no other way to save the country but by stopping the fighting. We, therefore, request you to inform the Central Government of this opinion.

THE SUPREME COURT.

THE HAYRE COLLISION.

The hearing of the case in which a motion was issued to set aside a writ of summons in a case in which The *Esakide* Steamship Company, Limited, owners of the *s.s. Competitor*, sued the *Mexico Steamship Company*, owners of the *s.s. Mexico City*, for \$7,201.09, for damages caused by a collision which took place between the two vessels whilst the *s.s. Competitor* was moored alongside a quay at Havre, France, on February 13, 1916, was resumed in chambers this morning, wherein a decision was given.

Notwithstanding the great efforts put forth by the sanitary authorities of Seoul for the prevention and suppression of epidemics in town, there are indications that cases are increasing, says a northern contemporary. This is particularly true of *paratyphus*. The total number of patients so far attacked by the disease, has reached 240. It is feared that many cases remain concealed and, thus, impede the satisfactory enforcement of preventive measures.

In view of this, the police have started a house-to-house medical examination and it is said that in one day twenty-five concealed cases were discovered.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

CASE AGAINST INDIAN CONSTABLE RESUMED.

Mr. King (D.S.P.), examined by Mr. Shenton, maintained what he said yesterday (reported on page 3 of this issue) that a constable should communicate with his superior officer by blowing his whistle and not leaving his post. If he saw his superior officer running out of the station he would naturally think he was cognizant of something. After the Cheung Chow incident certain new arrangements were made in regard to certain stations, but not in writing. Certain new dispositions were made.

Mr. Shenton: And the list given by Hara Singh and Begu Singh were substantially correct as regards instructions?—Yes. The instructions were further checked by visiting superintendents, who visited the place every quarter.

I think it is fair to say that they should be printed. The majority of the Indian police cannot read printed regulations. Certain specific instructions were given verbally.

I should like to know who was responsible for the sending of BIR to Tai O after he was tried? He was sent by the Captain Superintendent of Police by my order.

Do you remember a similar incident last winter at Tai O? There was a similar hurry of a watch by an Indian. I defended the case in this Court. It was an Indian sergeant. Mr. Gnan tried the case. In that particular case he was detained at Hongkong and was only sent to Tai O for the evidence. I do not know.

Mr. Shenton: There was a difference of procedure, your Worship, in this case.

Has there always been only one European at Tai O?—Up to February 1915 there were always two. After that it was reduced to one up till February 1917. The same man went again in February 1917. It was reduced again on the 2nd of August, 1917. That man retired on pension on 4th August. It has remained at one ever since.

On whose instructions was the staff reduced?—On the instructions of the Captain Superintendent of Police. The man retired on pension and was not replaced, on instructions from the C.S.P.

I think you conducted the recent enquiry before the Coroner?—I did, under the C.S.P.'s instructions.

Am I correct in saying that no evidence was given of the reduction of the staff at Tai O?—The staff at the station was not brought out.

As a matter of fact the jury gave a direct suggestion that the staff should not be less than two?—I think there was a rider. I remember there were two riders.

I think the evidence that I just pointed out should have been brought out at the enquiry. I think it is irrelevant. I do not propose to answer it.

The Magistrate: I think it is irrelevant.

Mr. Shenton: I think there was a recommendation that these facts should be brought before the jury.

B.C. 145, the accused constable, examined, said he had been nine years in the Police force and during that period he had been placed in several parts of Hongkong and the New Territory. On July 17th he was on duty at Tai O. When he went on duty at 10 o'clock he took his post under a tree and half-an-hour later he heard a noise similar to a shot being fired. When he was at the back of the station he saw all the people running away. He did not know why they were running away. He saw 202, 265 and 261 and some others running to the eastern gate. They were Indian and Chinese. The sergeant-major might have been amongst them. It was a sudden attack and he saw them all running away; so he ran also. Then he went up the hill-side and remained there for 21 hours. His mind was upset and he could not suggest anything that could stop the stampede. He thought that if he saw anyone he could make enquiries about it. He thought that if there was a second European officer in charge he could have prevented the stampede. The Chinese interpreter told him to remain on the hill as he might be shot. When the launch came he and others went to the European sergeant and afterwards went to the station. The other Indians came back by the time the launch arrived. When the European sergeant came in the launch, their confidence was restored.

Cross-examined, defendant said he was in the 88th Burma Infantry before joining the Police. When in the Army it was always his duty to keep guard duty.

Mr. King: In the Army was it the custom when you heard a shot to go to the Captain or General?—Yes, we had instructions with regard to this. The instructions were to keep a look-out in case of any attack from outside.

Suppose you heard a shot close to your sentry post, what would you do?—I would have informed if there was anybody near by.

Would you not turn out the guard?—Yes.

In the Army you are not supplied with a whistle?—No.

In the Police you are?—Yes. Have you ever been instructed in station guard duty?—I received instructions that if anybody approaches from outside the man is to keep a look-out.

When on beat were you taught that you are to report to the first officer if anybody is approaching from outside?—Yes.

Did you blow your whistle when you heard the shot?—I did not.

Why not?—Because the people were running, and it was inside the station. It was not a thing for the sentry to report, because it was not outside. I knew it was from inside as the people ran from the station.

Did you not tell the Coroner that you did not know where the shots came from?—I certainly did not know where the shots came from at the commencement. I heard one shot before I ran.

Did you know before you ran that the shots came from the station?—I did not know where the shots were fired. I am the senior Indian officer. If the European sergeant were to go to Hinglung, I am responsible if I am the senior officer.

Why did you not fire your rifle at the man who fired the shot?—Because I did not know who was firing the shot, and because I could not see who was firing the shot. I could not fire without a target.

Why did you not go and find the man who was firing? You were 2½ hours on the hill. This did not come into my mind.

You said that the Chinese interpreter told you to remain on the hill as you may be shot. I put it to you that the Chinese interpreter asked you to remain behind and see that the man did not escape?—No, he did not say that.

I put it to you that you were frightened?—My mind was upset.

The Magistrate: Suppose you were on sentry-go in the Army and you ran away, what would have happened to you?—Nobody could have run if this was in the Army. It was so sudden. I do not know what the Government would have done.

A man running away in the Army would have been court-martialled and shot?—It was not my neglect. I do not know what the Government would have done.

Do you think you did well by leaving your post at Tai O?—I cannot say anything.

Were you justified in running away, considering that you knew Mr. Glendinning was in the station?—I saw everybody running.

But you were armed and on duty?—I did not think at the moment.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow afternoon.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.M.

PARADES.

The following will parade at Central at 5.30 p.m. Uniform, helmets and spikes.

Monday, August 12th.—No. 2 Platoon.

Tuesday, August 13th.—No. 1 Section.

Wednesday, August 14th.—No. 2 Coy.

Thursday, August 15th.—No. 3 Coy.

On Friday, August 16th at 5.45 p.m. Rifles will be inspected by a Superintendent at 6.00 p.m. on each of the above parades.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following members of No. 4 Platoon as having "Passed with credit."

P.C. 613 Oronio

P.C. 694 Ribeiro

C.S.M. Silva

Ct. Sgt. 567 Rosario

C. 674 Barradas

P.C. 595 Ribeiro

P.C. 794 Pereira

The list of men of this unit who "Passed" is posted at H. Q. Office.

PATROL REPORTS.

Note 1, printed on the back of the present Patrol Report Form, is cancelled. These Reports will in future be sent to this Office within 4 days of the termination of each Patrol Period.

Reports for the Period July 15th—August 21st will therefore be sent in on or before August 25th. Reports for the month of July already sent in should be collected from this Office.

No. 2 Company.

Applications for leave under D.O. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 must be made through Unit Commanders, and not through the Company Commanders.

No. 3 Platoon.

Or. Sgt. 554 Barreto will act as Unit Commander from this date and during the absence on leave of Inspector C.M.S. Alves.

REVENUE.

Sgt. 36 Tan Wing Kwong reverts to the ranks at his own request.

RAID FRUITCAGES.

Tuesday, August 13th; Monday, August 19th; Tuesday, August 20th and Friday, August 23rd at 4.40 p.m.

POLISH ARMY IN FRANCE.

Washington, July 29.

The Polish Press Bureau has announced that the Polish detachment, mentioned in London dispatches on July 25 as having taken part in a successful engagement east of Elieville with a corps of more than 200 prisoners, has been identified as a portion of the Polish forces recruited in the United States.

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| CHIEFOO & YIENTSIN | KUICHOW | Aug. 08, at 3 p.m. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | LIANGCHOW | Aug. 11, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | YINGCHOW | Aug. 11, at Noon. |
| NEUCHWANG | PAOTING | Aug. 11, at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | SINELANG | Aug. 12, at 3 p.m. |

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| STEAMSHIP | CAPTAIN | LEAVING. |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| HAIHONG ... | Capt. J. W. Evans..... | FRIDAY, 9th Aug. at 1 p.m. |
| HAITAN | Capt. A. E. Hodgins..... | THURSDAY 15th Aug. at 1 p.m. |

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| SHANGHAI | WINGSANG. SATURDAY. | Aug. 10, Daylight |
| MANILA | YUEHSANG. FRIDAY. | Aug. 16, at 3 p.m. |

SAUTOUTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Cebu by the s.s. "Kwaisang" of the "Yip Sang" Co., Ltd., calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel was an excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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P. L. KNIGHT,
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 Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917.

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